Smith's invisible hand. It is not some law of gravity. The only inevitability about what is happening to family farmers is the inevitability of a stacked deck. If we change policies and give them leverage so they can get a decent price in the marketplace, if we take on some of these conglomerates and put free enterprise in the food industry, and if we move forward on trade policy, we can make a huge difference.

This is an issue that goes to the heart and soul of what America is about. America, if you are listening to what we are saying in the Senate, this is all about the country, this is about food scarcity, this is about getting food at a price you can afford. It is about who is going to own the land. This is about whether or not we are going to have a rural America. This is about whether we are going to have a few conglomerates muscle their way to the dinner table and exercise their power over all phases of the industry-over the producers, over the consumers. over the taxpayers—or whether we are committed to a family farm structure in agriculture.

I come from a State, Minnesota, where family farmers are really important. They are so important to my State, but they are important to our country. I hope and pray over the next 2 months we will take action in Congress that will make a positive difference and will change this policy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.
Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, before I

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, before I begin my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that Senator Feingold and Senator Reed each be given 10 minutes at the conclusion of Senator DORGAN's time. Of course, if people from the other side want that courtesy, we will be happy to support that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without

objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, before Senator Wellstone leaves the floor, I thank him. I thought his comments were very poignant, and what he is addressing is some of the unfinished business of this body, things we have to take care of. Certainly one of them is the problems of the family farmer.

## EAST TIMOR

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I add my voice in praising Senator FEINGOLD for his leadership in the Foreign Relations Committee, on which I serve, on this whole issue of East Timor.

There are some things we can do very quickly in the Senate to send a message to Indonesia that we will not stand by and see this violation of human rights occur. We have some leverage. We have some agreements. We can make a difference.

## THANKING THE CHAPLAIN

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I thank the Chaplain today for his very inclu-

sive prayer, calling to our attention the things we take for granted, the good people around here who work so hard and always do it in a way that makes us feel as though we are not asking them to work very hard, and we are asking them to work very hard. They are always pleasant. That includes the staff on both sides. I thank the Chaplain for that.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today, first of all, to say it is good to be back in the Senate because I am very hopeful we can do something, in the remaining days and weeks we have, to make life better for the people we represent. I also have had some wonderful interaction with the people of my State. They have some very strong opinions on many of the issues facing

I think the message I got more than anything was, can't you get together on both sides of the aisle and address the issues that impact our daily lives? I certainly think that is an appropriate sentiment.

That is not to say that the Congress shouldn't be doing its oversight investigations, be it the Waco incident or what has occurred in Russia. I am not against any of that. I am for that. But we have to do everything around here. We have to do the oversight, but we also have to pay attention to business.

There is an article in today's Washington Post written by Elizabeth Drew, who wrote a book called "The Corruption of American Politics: What Went Wrong and Why." She has a very interesting article called "Try Governing for a Change." She says to Congress: Welcome back. We hope you had a nice vacation. We hope you will use the few weeks that remain to govern, rather than to position yourselves politically.

That is my message today. We have unfinished business. I will go through some specifics. I am not going to just stand up and talk in generalities. I want to be specific.

One of the first things we have to deal with is school safety. Our children are back at school. We have provisions in the juvenile justice bill that are now in conference that can make schools safer. We also have provisions in the commerce bill that will make schools safer. What are some of these?

The Gregg-Boxer amendment that is in the Commerce bill, which would provide \$200 million for school safety activities, including security equipment, hiring more police officers, and violence prevention programs for our children, is a bipartisan provision. It passed overwhelmingly. It ought to move forward. We ought to have that help for our schools.

The gun control provisions in juvenile justice that are so very important and, might I add, are not radical—they are very moderate—I want to see us pass.

We closed the gun show loophole that allowed criminals to get guns at gun shows without going through background checks. We banned the importation of high-capacity ammunition clips which are used in semiautomatic assault weapons. We required child safety devices be sold with every handgun. We required the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General to study the extent to which the gun industry is marketing its products to our students, our children. We made it illegal to sell or give a semiautomatic weapon to anyone under the age of 18. That is an assault weapon.

These are very simple. They are very straightforward. We passed them in the Senate, and they are in conference. I have yet to see that conference committee meet. I certainly hope it will. I look forward to the opportunity for getting the people's business of protecting our children done. That is school safety.

We have a lot of other unfinished business. There are not that many things but they are all very important. We have the issue of saving Medicare a very important part of the President's proposal, saving Medicare. We have to get down to it. We have to do it. We have the issue of paying down the debt. We have a huge debt. We have an opportunity with the surplus to pay it down and save all those interest payments on the debt that we continue to pay out every single day, \$1 billion a day just to pay the interest payment on the debt that has accumulated since the 1980s. We ought to pay that down.

On the minimum wage, I was amazed to see a report in the Los Angeles Times about the condition of people who live in Los Angeles County. I know my friend, the Chaplain, is from that area. More than 20 percent of Los Angeles County residents live below the official poverty line. That is \$16,450 a year for a family of four. This is reflective of a lot of people in our Nation. It is not just Los Angeles. When most people think of Los Angeles, they think of Hollywood. They think of millionaires. They have to understand what is happening to real people.

Twenty percent are living in poverty. One out of every three children in Los Angeles lives in poverty. If you go to Los Angeles and see little children, one out of three of them is living in poverty. That is up from one out of four in 1990.

You might say: Well, maybe it is just minority kids. No, it is a lot of children, across the board. It is 21 percent of Anglo children living in poverty; 21 percent of Asian American children are living in poverty in Los Angeles; 33 percent of African American children are living in poverty in Los Angeles; 43 percent of Latino children are living in poverty in Los Angeles; 12 percent of elderly people are living in poverty in Los Angeles, an increase from 9 percent in 1990; 2.7 million residents of Los Angeles County have no health insurance.

What I am saying is, when we talk about the minimum wage, this is real. Most of these people are working very